A Collaborative Framework for the California Water Plan

Using Shared Vision Planning to inform California's water management decisions.

Hal Cardwell, Institute for Water Resources, USACE
www.SharedVisionPlanning.us

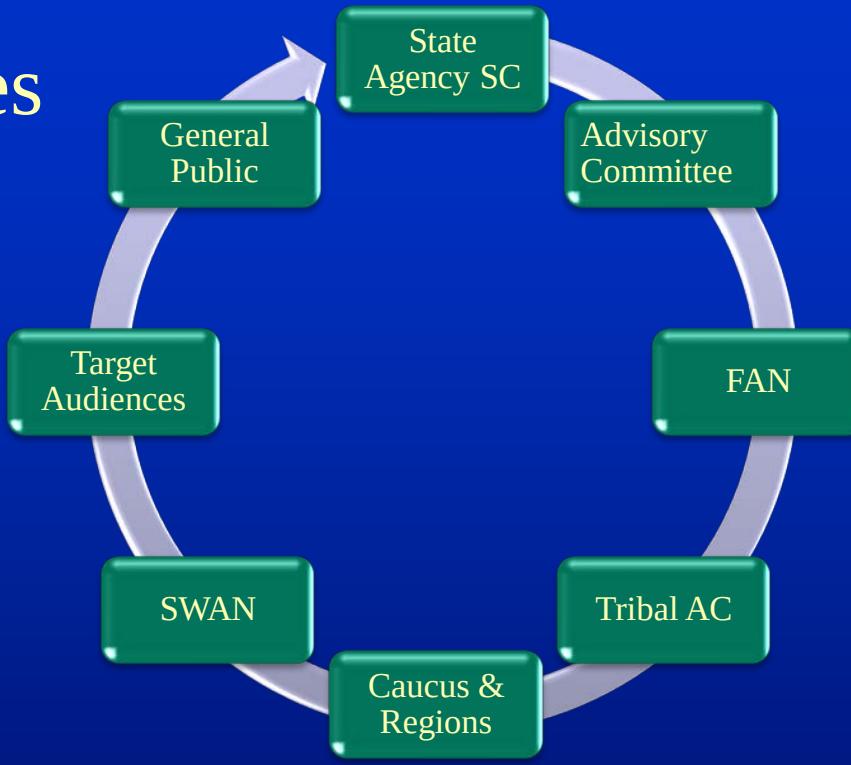
Analysis and Collaboration…

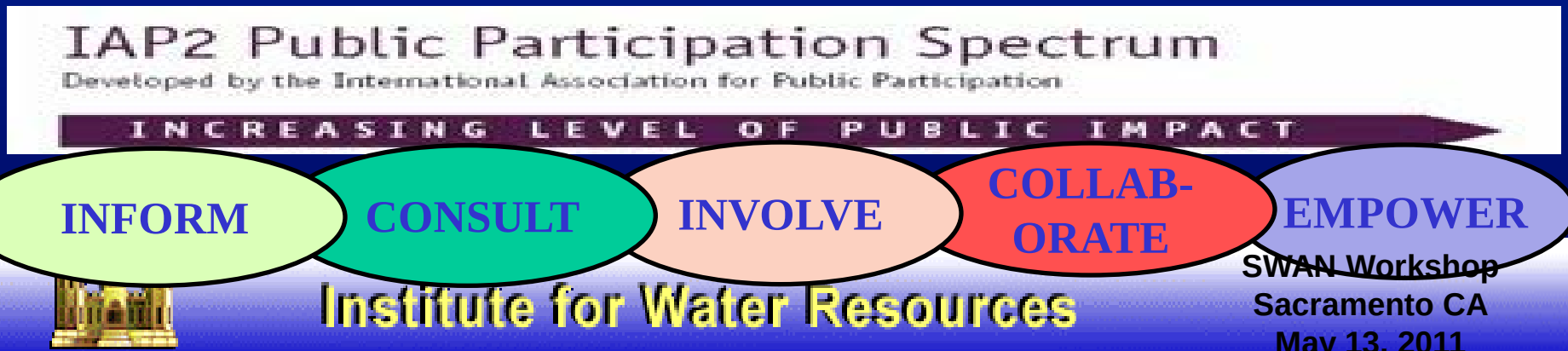
- Complex Water Management Issues Require Analytical Tools and Data
- Proof-of Concept … for Technical Approach

Analysis and Collaboration…

- But Complex **Water** Issues also require Collaborative Decision Making…

… in a technically and institutionally complex environment





Shared Vision Planning

- PLANNING PRINCIPLES
- SYSTEMS MODELING
- COLLABORATION

integrates tried-and-true **planning principles, systems modeling and collaboration** into a practical forum for making resource management decisions;

*SVP means **involving stakeholders in the technical analysis** – in the data and technical relationships*

"the process of building a model is a way of working out a shared view of what is being managed and how the managing should be done." K. Lee

- builds understanding of the system –
- builds confidence in the analysis
- builds trust between stakeholders

Infusing Collaboration into Traditional Planning

SETTING THE STAGE FOR COLLABORATION

Deciding who else is a "partner"

Identifying the levels of involvement in decision making

Developing organizational arrangements

Developing process agreements with partners

Establishing a process for consultation with other stakeholders and interests

Additional Collaborative Elements

TRADITIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

Identifying Problems and Opportunities (Step 1)

Inventorying and Forecasting (Step 2)

Formulating Alternative Plans (Step 3)

Evaluating Alternatives (Step 4)

Comparing Alternative Plans (Step 5)

Selecting Recommended Plan (Step 6)

COLLABORATION DURING TRADITIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

Team (multi-party) decision making

Opportunities for stakeholder involvement throughout the process

Exploration of non-traditional objectives

Iterative development and modification of objectives

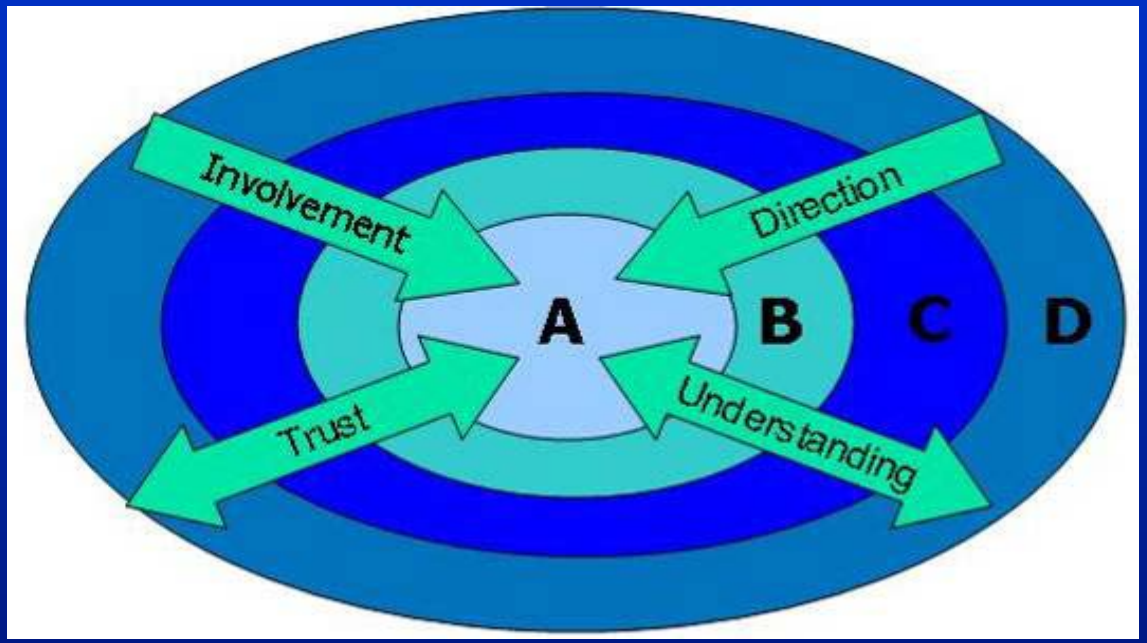
Joint analysis of technical data

Collaborative evaluation of alternatives

Adaptive Management

Collaborative Modeling relies on Structured Collaboration

- "Circles of Influence" concept relies on team building.
- Concentric circles link representatives with differing levels of personal involvement

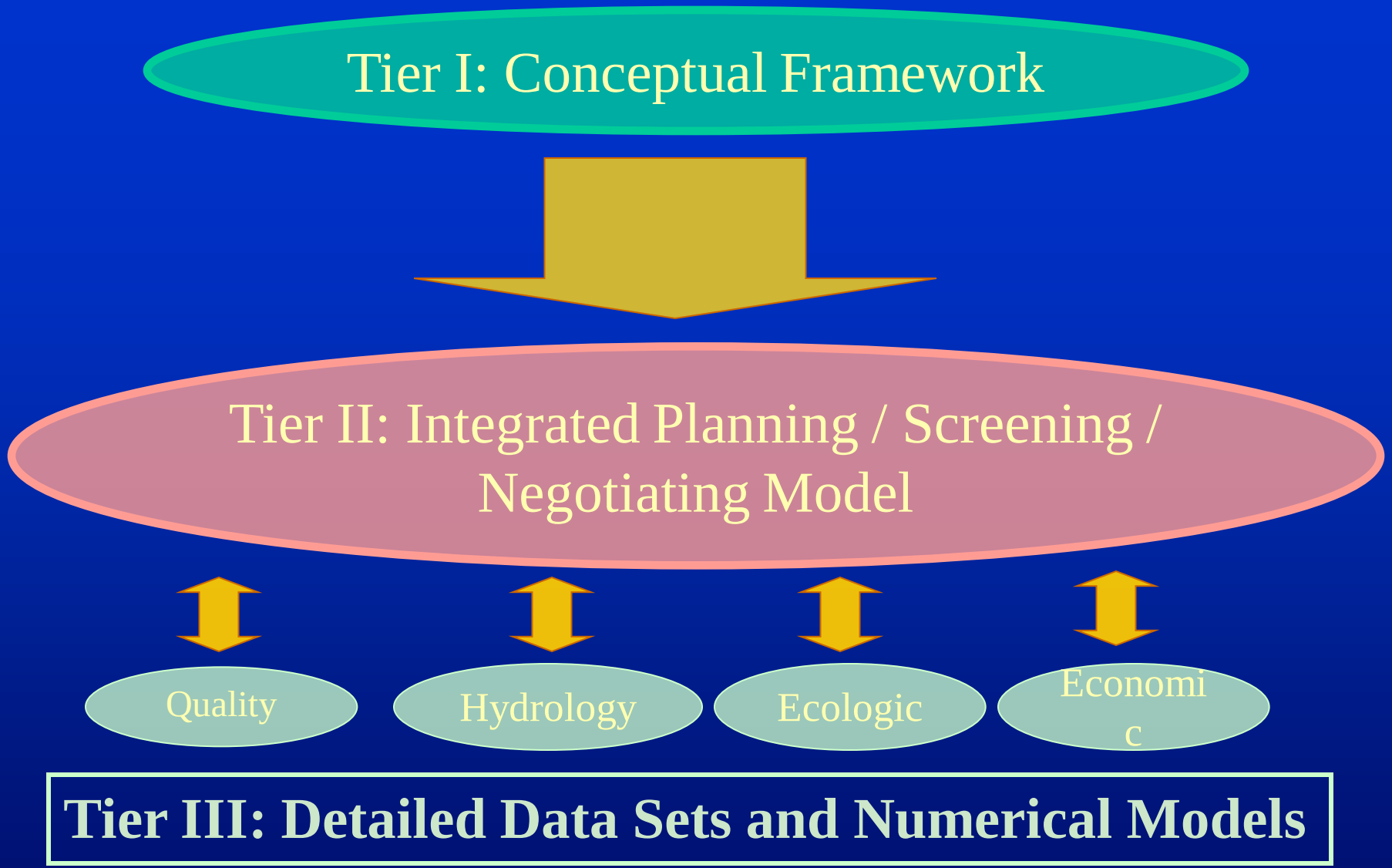


Circle A – Model Building team

Circle B – Model Users, Validators

Circle C – All Interested Parties

Circle D – Decision Makers


Tier I: Conceptual Framework
Tier II: Integrated Planning / Screening / Negotiating Model
Quality
Hydrology
Ecologic
Economic
Tier III: Detailed Data Sets and Numerical Models

What does this mean to SWAN & California Water Plan

- Use WEAP to transparently incorporate hydrologic & economic linkages, technical and policy assumptions and options
- Share WEAP application via regional and interest-based workshops
- Using **“What If” games** users test different strategies and learn how the system works.

This workshop & SWAN's role

- Proof of Concept – on the **Collaborative Process** side
- Technical Advisors – to core modeling team, and to regions & interest groups
- Information providers
- Constructive Testers / skeptics of the tools, its presentation, and its assumptions